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Public Pulse

Defrost Cold War

Editor of the Daily News:

I'm concerned with the State Department's charge—often made before—that the Soviet bloc, of which Communist China is an important part, is engaged in a long-range struggle to destroy the way of life of the free countries of the world. The American people ought to know that the United States has also been trying to destroy the Soviet bloc since 1917, with the exception of the brief period of World War II, by: (1) a hot war 1918-20; (2) food blockade 1918-19; (3) non-recognition 1917-34; (4) trade restrictions—complete as far as

Red China is concerned; (5) liberation of East European "satellites"; (6) exclusion from the Middle East; (7) encirclement system (42 allies); (8) non-recognition of China (10); intervention in the Chinese civil war by the Seventh Fleet, June, 1950, and since; (11) denial of China's legitimate seat in the Security Council and refusal of her admission to the General Assembly of the United Nations; and finally (12) the maintenance and complete logistical support of Chiang Kai-shek as a pretender to power over the mainland of China and in his civil war with Red China.

In addition the United States Air Force is reportedly violating Soviet air space as official policy (Missiles and Rockets Magazine, Page 43, January, 1958 issue). Certainly Chiang Kai-shek is daily violating the air space of mainland China with planes and pilots, as furnished and trained by the United States Government.

And according to the testimony of Lt. Col. Rafq, former chief of staff of the Iraq Army, the United States pressed Iraq to attack Syria in the fall of 1956.

After all, action usually begets reaction among nations as it does among individuals.

As to the department's further

statement, cited above, that "countermeasures against Chinese Communist subversion and political infiltration are . . . necessary," the observation should be, "you, too, sir."

Has the secretary of state, Mr. Dulles, under whose direction these instructions were issued, forgotten Radio "Free Europe" and Radio "Free Asia," or Guatemala 1954, and the hundreds of millions of dollars expended annually under the direction of the chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, Allen Dulles? Has he also forgotten the many additional millions available to the departments of state, defense,

army, navy and air forces, for subversion or indirect aggression, under the euphemistic term "intelligence"?

Many of the top columnists such as Lippmann, Marquis Childs and Dorothy Thompson, have repeatedly pointed out some of the above facts. Other prominent people here and abroad are also on record as to many of them. The United States, of course, is not alone in this respect. All of her "allies" have joined her and her "opponents" in the "cold war" game of subversion. It has become an almost universal practice.

The difficult thing to understand is how the secretary of state, and especially the President of the United States, would openly charge an opponent with, and threaten war over, an act committed almost daily by their own government. Both are greatly mistaken, however, if they believe that an informed world opinion will acquit them of the "crime" of subversion of which they accuse others.

Subversion has now become perfectly normal under a conventional weapon of a cold war. Perhaps it always has been. The only way it can be destroyed or prevented or a hot war avoided

is through the defrosting of the cold war itself.

It is to this defrosting process that the situation of "United States embassies abroad" for "world" and the leaders everywhere should be directed; not to more of the "cold war." The first and most important step immediately possible in this process would seem to be the normalization of relations between the Eastern and Western blocs. This must include as a minimum to be effective: (1) the official recognition of every nation-state by all others; (2) trade, travel and cultural exchanges without discriminatory provisions; and (3) the seating of Red China in both the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations.

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